A CHINESE HISTORY OF AMERICA The State Department has made public the follow-Sen-Ki-Yu was, from 1844 to 1850, (I swermer of Full-Rich-buring that time he wrote, in the Chinese language, and orbifehed a work on universal geography, giving an Fests The Japan Times, March 16.

sember of the Foreign Office of the Government.

INTO LENGLISH AT THE UNITED STATES LEGATION

America is a vust country. Owing to its merchan hips carrying a variegated flag, it is usually known a America is a vast country. Owing to its merchanchips carrying a variegated flag, it is usually known a lanton as the Hwa-ki-kwoh or Flowery Flag Nation (b) it is bounded on the north by the English territory, and in the south by Mexico and Texas; its eastern border less along the Great Western Ocean, while its western is an the vast ocean, a distance of about ten thousand it (c). If ying between them. From north to south the distance is activeen five thousand and six thousand it in the widest parts, and from three thousand to four thousand it the marrowest. The Apalachian range winds along its eastern coast, and the Great Rocky Mountains enclose its western borders, between which lies a vast level region many thousands of indies in extent.

The Mississippi is the chief of its rivers. Its sources are very remote, and after running more than a myriad it in serpentine course, it joins the Missouri River, and the great united river flows on fouth to the sea. The other celebrated rivers are the Columbia, Mobile, Apalachicola, and Delaware. Great lakes lie on the northern border toward the west. They are divided from each other by four streams, and are called Iroqonis, or St. Clair, Huron. Superior, and Michigan. To the east lie two others, Eric and Ontarie, which are joined to each other. These together form the boundary between the United states and the British possessions.

It was the English people who first discovered and took North America, and drove out the aborigines. The fertite and eligible lands were settled by emigrants moved over there from the three (British) islands, who thus occupied them. These enigranta hastened over with a force like that of the torrent running down the gully. Poor people from France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden also sailed over to join them, and as they all daily opened up new clearings, the country continually grew rich in its cultivated hands. High English ofheers held it for their sovereign, and as eines and towns sprung up all along the cossis, their revenues were collected f

and powerful.

During the reign of Kemburg (A. D. 1736—1796), the English and French were at war for several years, during which the former exacted the daties throughout all their possessions, increasing the taxes more than previously. By the old rarif, for instance, the daty on tea was levied when it was sold; but the English now required that another tax should be paid by the buyer.

The people of America would not stand this, and in the year 1776 their gentty and leading men assembled to gether in order to consult with the (English) Governor now to arrange this matter; but he drove them from his presence, dispersed the assembly, and demanded that the tax be collected all the more strictly. The people thereupon rose in their wrath, three all the tea in the ships into the sea, and then consulted together how they could raise troops to expel the Eritish.

There was at this time a man named Washington, a native of another colony, born in 1732, who had lost his tather at the age of 16, but had been admirably trained by his mother. While a boy he showed a great spirit, and aptitude for Herary and martial pursuits, and his love for brave and adviaturous deeds exceeded those of ordinary men. He had held a military commission under the English, and during the war with France, when the French leagued with the Indians, and made an irruption into the southern provinces, he led on a body of troops and drove them back; but the English general would not report this expeditious operation, so that his worthy deeds were not recorded for his promotion).

The people of the land now wished to have him to be their leader, but he went home on plea of sickness and shut himself up. When they had actually raised the standard of Rebeltion, however, they compelled him to become their General.

British General had intrenehed some marines outside the city, when a storm suddenly dispersed his ships. Washington improved the conjuncture by vigorously attacking the city, and succeeded in taking it.

The English then gathered a great army, and renewed the engagement. He lost the battle completely, and his men were so disheartened and terrihed that they began to disperse. But his great heart maintained its composure, and he so railled and reasured his army that they renewed the contest, and victory finally turned in their tavor. Thus the bloody strife went on for eight years. Sometimes victorious and sometimes vanquished, Washington's determination and energy never qualled, while the English General began to grow old.

The King of France also sent a General across the sen to strengthen the tottering States. He joined his forces with those of Washington, and gave battle to the Erritish army. The rulers of Spain and Holland likewise hampered their military operations, and advised them to conclude a peace. The English at last could no longer act freely, and ended the strife in the year 17ts by making a treaty with Washington. According to the stipulations, the boundary line was so drawn that they had the desolate and cold region on the north, while the fertile and genial southern portions were confirmed to him.

Washinton, having thus established the States, gave up his military command for the purpose of returning to his farm, but the people would not permit him thus to retire, and obliged him to become their ruler. He, however, proposed a plan to them as follows: "It is very selfish for him who gets the power in the State to hand it down to his posterity. In filling the post of the shepherd of the people, it will be most saitable to select a virtuous man."

Ench of the old colonies was thereupon formed into a sparate State, having its own Governor to direct its af-

people, it will be most saltable to select a virtuous man."

Each of the eld colonies was thereupon formed into a separate State, having its own Governor to direct its affairs, with a Lieutemant-Governor to assist him (d), each of whom held office for four years (e). At the general neeting of the people of his State, if they regarded him as worthy, he is permitted to hold his post during another term of four years (f); but if not, then the Lieutenast Governor takes his place. It, however, the latter foca not obtain the approbation of the people, afother man is chosen to the dignity when his time has expired. When the head men of the villages and towns are proposed for office, their names and surnames are written on tickets and thrown into a box. When everybody has done so the box is opened, and it is then known who is elected by his having the most votes, and he takes the office. Whether he has been an official or is a commoner, no examination is required as to his qualifications; and when an officer veates his place he becomes mall respects one of the common people again.

tions; and when an officer vacates his place he becomes in all respects one of the common people again.
From among all the Governors of the separate States one supreme Governor (or President) is chosen, to whom belongs the right to make treaties and carry on war, and whose orders each State is bound to obey. The manner of his election is the same as that for a Governor of, a State. He holds his office four years, or, if reflected, for eight. Since the days of Washington (who died in 1799), the country has existed so years; there have been nine Presidents, and the present incumbent (Tyler) was elected from Virginia.

Presidents, and the present incumeent (Tyler) was elected from Virginia.

When Washington made peace with the British he dismissed all the freeps, and directed the attention of the country entirely to agriculture and commerce. He also issued 8 mandate saying: "If hereafter a President should opercomaly pict how he can seize the forts or lands of another kingdem, or harnss and extort the people's wealth, or raise troops to gratify his personal quarrels, let all the people put him to death." He accordingly retained only 20 national war vessels, and limited the army to 14 900 mee.

all the people put him to death." He accordingly retained only 20 national war vessels, and limited the army to 10,000 men.

The area of the country is very great, and every one exerts himself to increase its fertility and riches. The several States have all one object, and act together. In entire harmony, the other nations of the world have therefore maintained smicable relations with the United States, and have never presumed to despise or encrossion on them. During the sixty years that have obspect since peace with England, there has been no internst war, and their trade lars increased, so that the number of American merchantmen reserting to Cantan yearly is second only to those of Great Fricain.

It appears from the above shat Washington was a very remarkable man. In devising plans he was more daring remarkable man. In devising plans he was more daring remarkable man. In devising plans he was more daring than Chin Shing or state Kwang. In winning a country he was brave, man Tson Tsau or Sin Pis. Wielding his four-foot section, he enlarged the frontiers myriade of miles add yet he refused to usurp regul dignity, or even than the plan of electing men to office. Where in the world can be found a mode more equitable! It is the same idea, in fact, that has been handed down to us (the Chinese) from three reigns of San Shun and Yu. In ruling the State he honored and festered good usages, and did not exalt military ment, a principle totally units with the ball to the state the counternance are grand and impressive in the highest degree. On, whe is there that loos not call kim a here! (p).

pressive in the Michicae degree. Oh, which is there that does not call him a hero! (p).

o. It is also called Collected Nations of America, United League Nations, Confederated Countries of America, and United all States, (s. c., three different Chicae marks have been mad).

A. This fag is an oblema banes, with and and whitestripes alternating in the right-hand corner is a small square of a black color, wherein are fragon many white spois arranged in a form resembling the Constellation of the Dipper.

A. This is a vague expression for a rand distancer three it are usually reskoned to equal an hog lab mile.—Translater's Note.

O. Sometimes the Leutenant Courtron' is a single officer; in other cases instead persons aid the Governor.

A. They are also changed bleurially, and sometimes annually.

When he has held the office for night years be cannot be redirected.

O. Ching Shing and Hang Kwang ware two particule generals, who esheaved to everthrow the Tain dynasty (B. C. 1985), and restore the voicel system, and cratefolish their case prince in his stead. Tran Tan and his P1 were right chieffeling (A. D. 206), the first of whom destroyed the great Han Dynasty, and the account of first reviving all his own efforts to applied in fourther a small filter biasself is the west of China. The four-flowt failed on is an all minima to the celebrated a good of the Pan, the founder

A JAPANESE NEWSPAPER.

We have seldom sat down to a pleasanter task than he review of the first number of The Ban Kok'shin Bun Shi, [The Ban Kok 'Shin Ban Shi (All Countries' News Hearing Papers, Vol. I, No. I. Printed, published, and cdited by the Rev. M. Buckworth Bailey, Yokohama, Marchi, 1857.] a bi-monthly or tri-monthly journal published in the vernacular by the Rev. M. Buckworth Bailey—which does equal credit to its editor and printer, and which has in itself strong seeds of vitality in the shape of a number of paying advertisements, the increase of which the price may soon be lowered, and its circulation increased in proportion. The paper makes its appearance before us in the shape of a quarto pampilic of fourteen pages, stitched, à la Japonnies, on the right instead of the left hand side, and to be read, as Europeans would call it, backwards. The title page bears a picture of a P. & O. steamer with an enormous rising sun behind it, on the face of which is inscribed the title. Information as to the name of its editor, and date and place of publication, is given above, and the whole presents a very neat and original effect. Turning over the page, we find the introductory article, which we quote. It will be seen that the editor carefully and judiciously abstains from any expression of his pointical views, and confines himself to a statement which in the columns of any other newspaper but his own would be treated as an advertisement. He writes:

"Aunesmeened—This newspaper is designed to make the Japanese Shi, The Ban Kok Shin Bun Shi (All Countries' News

(Ites)
Aumountement.—This newspaper is designed to make the Japanese
ple acqualited with occurrences of interest which take place in fora countries."
As the diary of a member of the Japanese Embassy to Europe has

"As the diary of a member of the Japanese Embassy to Burope has been published and read with interest, and as Japanese are now allowed to visit foreign lends, it is presumed that the intelligent people of this country wish to learn something about other countries, as such knowledge cannot fail to be meeful."

"We shall try to publish the paper two or three times every month, so as to give to the Japanese the foreign news as quackly as possible after the mail steamers arrive at Yokohama."

Then follows the introductory part of what will apparently be a series of dialogues between two intelligent Japaneses travelers, named respectively Uchicho and Sesho, whom the fable supposes to meet in London; one having reached the capital by the overland route, the other via the Parefice and Panama. At present, we have only a brief account of the latter who goes to England in the Colorado, and when Uchicho has met him in Hyde Park, having just come up by the train from Southampton, we suppose that they will exchange their experience of the men and eithes they have seen. For this we await the advent of No. 2.

The next and most important article is a very close and good precis of the news of the 26th December mail, including an interesting account of the shipwrecks and consequent suffering of the Japanese finally brought up here by the Ariel. An explanation of the Apparent mystery of the Colorado leaving San Francisco on the 1st of January, and yet bringing news from five or six thousand infles away is then given in the following, which we should imagine the Japanese readers of the Ean Kok' Shin Bun Shi should have no difficulty iff comprehending:

"The Sherther Telebrary —Our readers may wonder how it is that the Colorado, sailing from San Francisco on the 1st of January, brought London news of Dec. 2). London being separated from San Francisco by a Continent over 3.000 miles serous, and an Ocean shout as broad. It might have been stranger still. The Colorado might have had intelligence from London on the very day of her sailing. This is due to the Electric Telegraph, which flashes news instantaneously. In about two years from headen to the the connected that the opposite shores of every ocean will soon be connected by means of submerged cables, and all countries crossed by air lines. The rulers of a nation using the electric telegraph become, as it were employee eat information is received and or ders transmitted instantaneously. In war this squery is most important, in giving orders respecting the movement of troops and military stores. In business it is always neefing tiving information on the state of the markota, and thus preventing the people from suffering through the evils of speculators."

fact annost a pity that the Wine Tonce that the Yedo Government contemplates employing Dr. Macgowan to construct a short experimental line between Yokohama and Yedo, but loubtless the worthy Doctor will himself contribute a paper on the subject on his return to this country from China.

CIVIL COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-MAY 18. Before Mr.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 18.—Before Mr.
Justice Sutherland.

THE MURPHY DIVORCE SUIT—MOTION BY THE PLAINTIEF FOR ALIMONY—MOTION BY THE DEFENDANT
FOR A COMMISSION TO TAKE TESTIMONY.
Anna L. Murphy sgt. Basiel T. Murphy.
This is a proceeding in a suit already noticed
several times, in which the plaintiff charges her husband
a wealthy dry goods merchant, formerly of this city, with
cruelty, and asks a limited divorce. The case came up
on Saturday, on a motion by the defendant for leave to
issue a commission to examine witnesses in California,
where he now is. This motion was resisted and denied,
on the ground that the only issues in the suit were as to
cruelties in this city, and that the testimony desired
would only drag in impertinent matter. The plaintiff
also made a motion for slimony, in which, after discussion, it was agreed that the papers should be submitted
on Thursday next.
For plaintiff, Mr. McKeon and Mr. Evarts; for defendant, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Fullerton.
Johanna D. Harmon agt. Cyrus M. Harmon.—Report of
Referce affirmed, and Judgment of divorce granted; custody of child a warded to the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT-CHAMBERS-MAY 18-Before Justice

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 18—Before Justice Jones.

A CURIOUS FAMILY QUARREL.

In the matter of Eugene K. Smith, C. Bainbridge Smith sued out a writ of habeas corpus to recover the possession of Eugene K. Smith, alleged by him to be unlawfully detained by Mr. Eugene C. Ketteltas. A return was duly filed in the matter, and the case set down for the 9th of Mny for argument. Mr. Ketteltas has since filed an affidavit that while entering his carriage to bring the boy down to the court, Mr. C. B. Smith, with three other persons, one of whom assumed to be an officer of the Court, took the boy by force from him against his (the boy's) will, and carried him off in a carriage. On this affidavit an order was issued returnable on the 15th inst., that Mr. Smith show cause why he should not be punished as for a contempt. The case was argued on Saturday and the decision reserved.

is for a contempt. The case was argued on Saturday and be decision reserved.

Mr. Bedford for the relator. Mr. Davis for respondent.

SPECIAL TERM—MAY 18.—Before MCCUNN, J.

DECISIONS.

Albert Gilbert agt. Edward B. Wesley.—Motion granted. Eugene Cumminskey agt. Daniel Solomon.-Motion Triated.
Arnold H. Wagner agt. Christina K. Marting (three ases).—Motion for reference granted, and referee ap-

pointed.

John M. Emerson, administrator agt. The Eric Ruilroad
Company (three cases).—Motion granted.

Helen F. Benedict agt. Deloiue Benedict.—Isanes MARINE COURT-MAY 18.—Before Judge ALKER.

MARINE COURT—MAY 18.—Before Judge ALKER.
ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.
Stoney sgt. The Farners' Transportation Co. of Keypert, N. J.
This is an action for breach of contract. The plaintiff testified that on the list of August last the defendants hired him to act as salesman of produce on bourd of the steamboat Holindel, owned by the Company, for one year, at a salory of \$1,200; that he faithfully performed his duties until the 17th of November, when he was wrongfully discharged; they paid him for three months' services. As he was unable to procure other employment in the meantime, he sued them for the three months' pay due, on the contract, on the 1st of March. The defendants claimed that they only hired him by the month, and that they discharged him for neglect of duty. Over a dozen witnesses were examined in the case, and their testimony was very conflicting. The sury, however, rendered a verdet in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with costs, to which the Court added an extra allowance of \$25.
John Lanktree for plaintiff. Ten Brocek and Van

of \$25. John Lanktree for plaintiff; Ten Broeck and Van Orden for the defendants.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM. Adjourned to Saturday, May 25 SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT. PART L.-MILLER, J. Oyer and Ter

SUPHEME COURT—GENERAL TERM. Adjusted to Saturday, May 28.

SUPHEME COURT—CRECIT.—PART I.—MILLER, J. Oper and Termiller.

231—Bouton agt. Bouton.

184—Surgert agt. Borrows.

244—Surgert agt. Evrows.

244—Surgert agt. Lynch, Sheriff. It.—Cook agt. Halting.

183—Crooker agt. Evro.

245—The larger agt. Baland.

R. R. Co.

245—The firting Book agt. Dubols.

842—Viercek, Jr. agt. The Third-ave. R. R. Co.

246—The firting Book agt. Dubols.

842—Viercek, Jr. agt. The Third-ave. R. R. Co.

246—The firting Book agt. Dubols.

842—Viercek, Jr. agt. The Third-ave. R. R. Co.

246—Boutonis agt. Knight.

256—Hartley agt. Dane.

256—Bown agt. Allaire.

256—Hartley agt. Dane.

258—Crew agt. Exil.

258—Crew agt. Exil.

258—Crew agt. Exil.

258—General Fisher.

258—Crew agt. Larg.

258—Crew agt. Larg.

259—Book agt. Allaire.

259—Book agt. Allaire.

250—Book agt. Hall.

250—Fish agt. Lones.

250—Fish agt. Dare.

250—Fish agt. James.

250—Fish agt. Andrew.

250—Fish agt. Andrew

194—Anderson art. Kirls
195—Reby agt. Connect.
195—Reben set. Pract.
195—Herben set. Connect.
195—Herby agt. Green.
195—Hill, Jr., agt. Pract.
195—Reby agt. Rebender.
195—Hill, Jr., agt. Pract.
195—Reby agt. Rebender.
195—Reby agt. Reby. Sherif, ke.
195—Reby a

Petroleum Co. of N. Y.

15-Causer agt. Willens.
2056—Gener agt. Willens.
2056—Gener agt. Willens.
2056—Gener agt. Christianen.
2056—Gener agt. Christianen.
2054—Dencar agt. Serin.
2054—Enen agt. Milhand.
2054—Enen agt. Mayrend.
2054—Unicar agt. Serin.
2054—Veithan agt. Hayrend.
2054—Unicar agt. Maker.
2054—Dencar agt. Milhand.
2054—Enen agt. Milhand.
2055—Enen agt. Milhand.
2056—Enen agt. Milhand.
2056—Enen agt. Milhand.
2056—Enen agt. Milhand.
2056—Dencar agt. Milhand.
2056—Enen agt. Milhand.
2056—Dearte agt. Milhand.
2056—Dearte agt. Milhand.
2056—Enen agt. Milhand.
2056—Dearte agt. Milhand.

THE MONEY MARKET.

2,000. 14 Avi 78 B'8 Pacific Mail 19 Del Lack & West 15 15 1283 Tol; Wab & West 150. 1283 100. 42 100. 1283 100. 42 100. 2d call.1283 100. 42 100. 2d call.1283 100. 66 100. 40

Government securities, 1881, registered, 1111@1111; 1881, coupon, 1111@1111; Five-twenties, coupon, 1862, 1081@109; Five-twenties, coupon, 1864, 1051@1051; Five-twenties, coupon, 1865, 106% @1064; Five-twentics, compon, new issue, 1071@108; Ten-forties, coupon, 109 @991; Seven-thirty notes, first series, 1061@1061; Seven-thirty notes, second series, 1051@1051; Seventhirty notes, third series, 1051@1051.

Money as usual on Saturday was in better supply but 6 per cent was freely paid by strong houses, and 7 upon ordinary collaterals by many parties. In commercial paper no change. The shrinkage in dry goods and the fluttering in breadstuffs created by the increasing promise of a full crop and lower prices, make second rate names hard to pass. The bank statement will not favor lower rates for money. The legal tender is reported as showing a loss of \$4,000,000, the loans a gain of \$4,000,000, with an increase of deposits of \$2,000,000, and a gain of \$1,250,-000 in specie. Southern exchanges are now against New-York, and coin and currency are moving in that direction. New-York is the cheapest money market on the continent, but the difference in rates promises to decrease under the demand for capital, which must be supplied from here to move the varied products of the West and South at no remote day.

Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 108 2109} for commercial; 1091@1091 for bankers'; do. at short sight, 1102@1101; Paris at 60 days, 5.182@5.121; do. at short sight, 5.111@5.10; Antwerp, 5.181@5.121; Swiss, 5.18: @5.121; Hamburg, 361@361; Amsterdam, 41@411; Frankfort, 41@414; Bremen, 791@80; Prussian thalers, 721@721.

In Freights the engagements to Liverpool are 150 pkgs. Lard on private terms. The Italian brig Giovanni to Gibraltar, 203 tuns register, at \$1,000 gold, and a bark from Philadelphia, with Petroleum on private terms.

The quotations offbreadstuffs and cereals are again lower, and buyers are more than ever disposed to operate "from hand to mouth."

Much comment has been made in regard to a new and free supply of old 5-20 bonds upon the street. The Treasurer has still power to sell bonds maturing

The Railroad carnings of May confirm our state thents that there is no gmin at the West, and that the roads will have a starving time this Summer. Thus the Michigan Southern, which fell off some \$8,000 in the first week of May, falls off over \$10,000 in the second week. The Rock Island, which fell off \$12,000 in the first, compares, in the second, against a 3,000. The Chicago and North-Western, on 140 miles, nerensed mileage, increased \$16,168 in the first week, and \$33,602 in the second. The directors calculated on an increase of \$100,000 a week; the earnings are thus \$150,000 below the estimates for the two weeks. The decrease will go on till the new crop comes in next September. The Cleveland and Toledo shows the first week in May a decrease of \$6,300.

The total imports at New-York for the week com-

Total\$3,933,315 \$6,152,677 \$4,202,967 \$6,540,820 The New-York imports of foreign dry goods compare as follows:

1966. 1967. \$1,892,218 \$915,820 2,078,127 1,007,119 Since Jan. I. 1865. 1866. 1867. Entered at the port. \$17,219,273 \$50,041,477 \$53,485,362 Thrown on market. 20,234,317 66,305,242 43,789,741

Carefully reported for The Transment SATURDAY, May 18, 1867.
ASHES are firmer but quiet; sales of Pots at \$8 75, and carls at \$13 2513 20.

BEESWAX—The business in Yellow Western and outhern has been moderate; prices are steady at 40242c.,

BUILDING MATERIALS—All articles coming under this heading meet with a fair demand, and prices, though without quotable change, are firm and well maintained. We quote as follows: Common Hard Brick at \$13\tilde{8}13\tilde{9}60. Croton at \$18\tilde{8}19\tilde{9}, and Philadelphia Front at \$65\tilde{9}\tilde{1}60. Croton at \$18\tilde{8}19\tilde{9}, and Philadelphia Front at \$65\tilde{9}\tilde{1}60. Croton at \$18\tilde{9}10\tilde{1}760. Croton at \$15\tilde{9}10\tilde{1}760. Croton at \$15\tilde{9}100. Croto

to ctyle, &c.

COTTON—The demand has been very light, and prices are somewhat irregular. For even lines of Middlings holders insist upon previous figures, but the low grades are depressed; sales of 900 bules at 28½c for Middling Uplands; 26c for Low Middling Uplands, and 24c for good

lands; 25c. for Low Middling Uplands, and 24c. for good ordinary Uplands.

COFFEE—Brazil is in very good demand, holders remaining firm at full previous values; sales, part late has evening, of 4,500 bags Rio ex Ullet, and 4,513 bags ex Vidfarle, on private terms. Other descriptions are quiet.

CANDLES are without change of importance, the demand has been fair; we quote Adamantine at 19°22c.; Sperm at 38°40c., and Patent at 48°250c.

DRUGS AND DYES—All articles coming under this heading have been in fair request, though of a retail character; prices have ruled firm, but show no particular change. We quote:

Alum, \$\Phi\$ b. 34°2 4c.

Arsenic, Powdered, \$\Phi\$ b. 75°2 86c.

Great Britain and Ireland. | Flowr. | Bolt Freshold | Bolt | Flowr. | Bolt | Flowr. | Bolt | Flowr. |

EXPORTS FROM SEPT. 1, 1806, TO DATE. Great Britain Other and Ireland. foreign ports. Wheat bush.

New-York, May 17 350,471

Baltimore, May 10 3,345

Boston, May 10 7,264

New-Orleans, May 10 7,264 17,806 368,277 Totals. 361,020 43,997
1806 1,121,785 114,617
1805 1,701,816 165,013
EXFORTS FROM SELTT. 1, 1866, TO BATE.
Great Britain Other
Great Britain Other
And Irraind. forega parts.
bash. bash.
New-York, May 17 5,646,714 187,730
Baltimore, May 10 591,672 22,531
Philadelphia, May 10 418,475 37,664
Beston, May 10 11,115 8,027
New-Orleans, May 10 11,115 8,027 405,017 1,236,252 1,866,529 Total. 12,591 19,142

The Treasurer has still power to sell bonds maturing in 1882, which may help those interested in accounting for new bonds. He has power to sell any kind of 5-20s of which he has the plates ready, and like a good merchant may as properly sell those most fasionable and profitable to him. The Secretary is thoroughly in earnest about funding, and is accomplishing much under the present case in money. Next month the compound notes commence to mature, and contraction of legal tenders will be more marked. The Directors of the Union Pacific Company have accepted the road to North Flatte, and are now running it on their own account. Webster Snyder has been made Superintendent, as the successor of Mr. S. B. Read, elected General Superintendent of Construction, and now lending his best energies to the extension of the road. Gen. Casement expects to lay three miles of track per day. They commenced laying track on the 30th of April, and had laid 15 miles up to the 11th of May. Two and one-half miles has been the best day's work this season, a feat never attained before on any railroad in this country.

Rico at 65c., and 329 linds. Cuba, chichy Neuvillas, at 51 & 60c.

METALS—American Ingot Copper has met with an active demand from manufacturers and speculators; prices are steady at 23\foresize for Baltimore and Lake; New Sheathing and Gilded Metals are in much demand. Pig Iron has been in moderate demand; holders are firm; we quote No. 1 American at \$42\sigma_844, and No. 1 Soutch at \$42\sigma_845. Pig Lead has ruled duff at \$6.45\sigma_85. 62\foresize, gold, for Spanish and German Refined, and \$6.50\sigma_85. For English, gold; Spelter is selling at \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma_662\sigma_662\sigma_863\sigma_862\sigm

NAVAL STORES are generally quiet. We quote at follows: Spirits Turpentine at \$64.65 which is a slight advance. Crude at \$5.60. Rosins at \$3.02.84 for common, \$4.12\\$48 to for Strained, and now in yard, \$4.75\\$58 for No. 1, and \$6.15\\$8 for Pule and Extra do. Tar at \$2.75

0118—American Linseed has met with a fair demand

nominal.
RICE-The market is quiet, but steady at full former

BUGARS—The demand for Raw Sugars has been good,

white, and Tipe for prime White. Free Oil is duit and mominal.

RICE—The market is quiet, but steady at full former figures.

RUGARS—The demand for Raw Sugars has been good, and prices are better, closing stiff at log billofe, for fuir to a brands a freely, tock of ling, relation of the stands of the stands of the stands as freely, tock of ling, relating to the stands of the st 20740c. for Washed. WHISKY-Themarket is more active and is firmer; sales

of 1,500 bbls., part to arrive, at Sausic for Western, the bond.
WHALEEONE is quiet; we note small sales at 80c. for South Sea, Fig. for North-West Coast, and 85200c. for

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

May 18.—4.261 bbls. Flour, 217 bbls. Whisky, 512 bbls. Corn Meal, 300 sacks Corn Meal, 1,000 sacks Off cake, 53,106 bush. Corn, 9.250 bush. Oats, 1,970 bush. Malt. 28 pkgs. Ashes, 24 pkgs. Recf. 303 bbls. Park, 399 pkgs. cut Meats, 343 pkgs. Lard, 100 kegs Lard, 4,106 bbls. Petrobuum, 2,000 pkgs. Butter, 3,300 pkgs. Cheese, 2,650 bbls. Eggs.

Financial.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
COTHER OF FARITHMY AND THE STATES.

A T THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, the
following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to with WILLIAM
D. BYRIDOY GEORGE E. CARBART, GEORGE N. MELLER, ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST JAMES J. ROUSEVELT WILSON G. HUNY,
WILLIAM W. BO ARDMAN, ZERKLEL B. TROWERINGE, and JONATHAN-GODPREY.
At a neeting of the Directors, this day, O. F. Cathart, one, declining
a reflection, Hon. WILLIAM B. FIRBIOP, of Erroquent, was manimonally elected President of the Company, and shorther E. CARHANY,
eeq., was appointed Treasurer pie time of the Company in place of William Beneral, remayor.

E. S. AERENEY, IV. Neerelay.

TIMUTED STATES RONDS howing Thirty

UNITED STATES BONDS, having Thirty years to rus, bearing 6 per cent interest in lawful source, for sal CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT BONDS for TYLER, WILLIAM CO. N. JE WALT. ST.

CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT RONDS for TYLER, WIRINA, 10., 10.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE, and BELLEFONTAINE LINE, COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL, CITY OF LOUISVILLE, STOCKSAND BONDS WANTED, and FOR SALE. Apply to GEORGE C. DENEAR, No. 7 Well-at.

OFFICE OF THE BUSICS RIVER RAILEAD COFFANT, No. 276 WEST THEREFORE, NO. 7 Well-at.

THE ANNUAL MEETING Of the STOCK-HOLDERS of the HUDSON RIVER RAILEAD COMPANY, for the election of THINTEEN DIRECTORS for the eneming trac, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 26 West Thirtisthest. New York City, on MONDAY, Juni 10, 1607. Polls will be eyes from 12 m. until 29, m., affil as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the laspectors lady find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The Transfer Books will be-tooned from 4 o'clock p. m., on the 28th day of May, until 9 o clock a. m. on the 11th day of June.

ACGUSTUS SCHELL, Sectelary.

NEW-YORK SILK MILLS.-CIRCULAR.

THOMASS & Co., No. 28 Reads at, ATLANTIC BANK, No. 142 Broadway, Office of JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, Nos. 155 and

Broadway.
At the Pactore, Nos. 133 to 337 West Thirtreixth-st.
Office of JAMES CHADBOURNE, No. 106 Broad-at.
Office of HAMLITON PIRK INSURANCE Co., No. 11 Wall-st.
Office of WM. F. HEINS No. 200 Broadway.

Office of V.M. F. HEINS NO. 200 Brassdays.

OFFICE ERIE RAIL-WAY COMPANY,
No. BIT WINSTAY, NEW YORK, May 16, 1807.

FIHE ERIE RAIL-WAY COMPANY hereby
I give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1, for the
extension of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Office of the Company is
New York, at a premium of one Per Cent, are accepted, and all bids
above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at
the same rate of one per cent premium.

The Company are now ready to attach coupen sheets to, and extend the
bonds of those indicar whose islds are accepted as above specified, so
their presentation at the Office of the Company in the City of New York,
and payment of the premium of Ten (10) Dollars on each Bond. The
same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium
than one per cent, or have failed to make proposals or motice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.

All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bods
will be paid to them, and interest thereon cense, at maturity. President.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELLECTION for
DIESCOTORS of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY of New York will be held at the office of the Company os
MONDAY, the 27th day of May inst. The polic will open at 12 m., and
cio e at 1 p. m.—Now-York, May 13, 1897.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

of May next notil 9 o'clock a. m. of the 22d day of 3day next.

New-York, April 25, 1867. C. VANDERBILT, jr., Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE OF OFENING OF BOOKS OF SUSSECRIPTION TO THE
At a meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company of the
City of New-York, held at the tem, nearly office, No. 363 Breadway, on the
8th day of May inst., the undersigned were appointed a Committee to
open books for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company:
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the charter, that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said National Trust Company will be
opened at the Ninth Netional Bank. No. 363 Breadway, corner of Prasilin-st., to the City of New-York, on the 22d day of May, 1897, and will remain open until the whole amount of Capital Stock of one million dollars
shall be subscribed.

RUSHA A. PACKER,

RLISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Dated New-York, May 9, 1997.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK
NEW-YORK AND NEW FOUND LAND TRLEGRAPH STOOL
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE. GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Walled

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.—A very valuable SLATE PROPERTY slianted in the famous Peach Bottom, Slate Bidge, York Co., Ps., is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Parties desiring a feat-class investment can obtain full particular by addressing F. A. LUCKENBACH, No. 108 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

PIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Also, a large variety of Insurance and other Secsities, including City and County Bonds, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. T.

(Established 16 years.)

Banking Bonses and Bankers. VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS GOVERNMENT STOCKS

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS CREDITED OF REMITTED FOR ON ERCEIPT, AT MARKET BATES, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

> CLOSING PRICES. NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.

WE ARE BUYING the FIRST SERIES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, the NEW 5-20 BONDS, at MARKET RATES. HOLDERS of the TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE. SECOND and THIRD SERIES, 7.30s, PURCHASED
AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & Co., No. 44 Well-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO., BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,&c. NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

MAY 18, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 90cts DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 520 BONDS and pay 8.30 DIFFERENCE,
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-26 BONDS and pay 2.16

DIFFERENCE. BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 20 WALL-ST., Corner of Nassau-st., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a fall supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and execute orders

for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD. CONVERSIONS. We convert the several issues of SEVEN-THIRTIES into FIVE TWES

TIRE ON THE MOST PAVORABLE TRANS, taking the lat series at GOVERN-MENT RATES, allowing a commission to dealers, and PAYING FREIGHT TO AND FROM NEW-YERK. Circulars with full particulars furnished upon

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, BUY AND SELL AT MARKET BATES ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. ACCOUNTS OF EARKS, BANKERS, and others RECEIVED OF COLLECTIONS MADE THEOUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

HAY & BOLLES,

BANKERS MND BROKERS, NOS. 78 EROADWAY AND 7 NEW-ST.,

Newbers of the New York Stock Exchange and Sold Board, buy and sell on Committeen GOLD and all classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Also, STOCKS and BONDS of every description.

Special attention given to the purchase and sele of EXPRESS and TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

ADVANCES mode on Governments. Bividends and Coupons collected.

INTEREST allowed on deposits.

J. S. LOCKWOOD.

CHARNERY VIBRARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Not. 76 Erectory and 7 Non-14, Non-York.
STOCKS, EONDS AND GOLD

Ecupitand Sold on Complesion. We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES HONES,
EEVEN THIRTIES,
SOMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in Currency and Gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed ton per agreement).
Out of town orders will receive immediate attention.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the UNITED STATES and

CANADAS. OHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

No. S. WALL-ST., NEW-TORK,

Isone Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Also Commercial Credits.